THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1883. NO. 3.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
LITERARY.	
Hunter's Hot Springs (poem)	33
WM. J. FISH, '78.	
Medicine as a Profession	34
J. B. O'NEIL, '83.	
The Demands of Modern Education	35
G. E. LATHROP, '84.	
EDITORIALS	37
President Benj. Labaree, D. D., LL. D.	39
Personals	41
Town and Campus	42
College Notes	43
Exchanges	44
Sporting	44
Plunder	45

MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1883.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1883. Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 18—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1884. Jan. 3.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 25.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 25.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 10.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 24—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 29.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 2.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 11—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., DECEMBER, 1883. NO 3.

HUNTER'S HOT SPRINGS.

1882.

I.

Hi ! Mopsy, I'm wet as a beaver,
This rain falls a little fast.
The clouds hang so black o'er the Rockies,
I fear that this wester will last.

Tis only a ten mile to Hunter's.
You're strong and you're lithe and you're tall.
Away ! then, for food and good fodder,
A bed and a sheltering stall.

II.

"Wall ! pardner, you're rather a drippin'!
Say ! hostler, take care of this hoss !
Oh, yes ! them's the hot springs a steamin';
Just so ! I'm the owner and boss !

"Walk in ! here's a rousing good fire,
Let me take your hat and your coat.
A mighty fine mare that you're riding !
I'll see that she's rubbed and has oats.

"Fine place? Well we call it so, rather !
I reckon the springs can't be beat !
But, stranger, you don't want no story,
Till after you drink and you eat.

"You're wet, and you're tired, and hungry,
And not very well, by you'ie looks.
Perfessional man, I spose likely,
That's had too much office and books."

III.

"Wall ! now, since I spose I must tell you,
I've been here some twenty odd years.
And swiftly the seasons have sped, sir,
With redskins and me by the ears.

Bannock and Blackfoot and Gros Ventre,
Cheyenne, Flathead and Crow,
They made these 'ere passes a runway,
And 'twant such a durned while ago !

They scalped and they robbed one another,
And after their fightin' was done,
They came to the hot springs for healin',
And dryin' their scalps in the sun.

"They was mad, when I come here to settle,
But kept out of reach of my lead,
And, then, with the Crows we made treaty,
Or else, we were, long ago, dead.

"But oft, in the prime of the summer,
When signals burned red on the buttes,
I sent away Sue and the children,
And fought the thing out with the brutes.

"And once, when I had to be rescued,
And welcomed the rangers with joy,
And thought that all danger was over,
'Twas then, sir, they captured my boy.

"But still we hung on to the hot springs,
I can't tell you all we passed through,
But we suffered enough, I can tell you,
Myself, and the children, and Sue.

"'Till we thought we'd have peace, and make money,
And give ev'ry stranger our hand,
When along comes this Northern Pacific,
And claims all the springs, and our land.

I tell you, I'd rather fight Injuns,
Than them cussed sharks in the east;
They aint half so pesky and sneakin,
And use honest weapons at least.

"They don't want no pack of sneak lawyers,
Nor shoulder-strapped blokes, for their tools,
They've got some excuse for their fightin'
And don't take old-timers for fools.

"We lawed with that Northern Pacific,
Till Poverty sat in the door,
Till finally justice was rendered,
And Peace come to bless us once more.

"And still we hang on to the Hot Springs,
And here we shall camp till we die.
Oh, yes! we make money right easy,
And hope to get rich by and by.

I'm old enough, aint I, young stranger?
Just look at this frosty old head !
My children, grand-children and nieces
Must have the good time, when I'm dead.

"I hope that they will, I assure ye!
I've pioneer'd thirty odd years,
And I hope that the good Lord will save them
A pioneer's watching and tears.

"But make up your bed, Mr. Stranger!
You'll have to sleep here on the floor,
The beds are all filled with the cripples,
And still we keep sendin' for more.

"Yes, make up your bed, Mr. Stranger !
I'm sure you are welcome to stay.
Our rates are as low as the lowest,
They're only three dollars a day."

W. J. Fish.

"An idea, like a ghost, must be spoken to a little before it will explain itself."—*Dickens.*

MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION.

THE world is a world of toilers; to win to-day the bread for to-morrow is the great object of millions. Some of the pursuits by which man's needs are supplied are such as drill the mind and leave the body little better than a sensitive machine; others call forth the grandest powers of the man. Certain pursuits have for generations been known as the Learned Professions; prominent among them Divinity, Law and Medicine.

A Learned Profession may be defined as a useful pursuit, which requires for its successful following careful preparation, and at the same time demands constant mental activity. An intimate knowledge of the human system combined with a rational practice of the healing art demands so wide a knowledge of the various sciences, involves so many and such vital interests, encircles within its sphere so much affecting the welfare of humanity that it will always remain, as it always has been, an honored and an honorable profession.

Its history is intimately connected with that of mankind. It has been obedient to the prejudices, feelings and conditions of all ages. It was dark when society was dark, with the progress of civilization it has advanced. It has occupied and filled great minds in all ages, and has accompanied learning and letters throughout their whole progress, yielding to like influences, and finding motive and nurture in the better nature of man. Passing over the years in which Medicine was emerging from the dimness and uncertainty of the past, we may assert that its followers have accumulated a wonderful treasure of experience, which, joined with skilful practice makes the profession one of the most beneficent.

For its successful practice an intimate acquaintance with certain departments of kuman knowledge is indispensable. One must know the physical man; one must know human anatomy. He must know man not alone as a piece of wonderful machinery, but he must know the machine in both normal and deranged action. He must understand, too, the underlying forces by which this machinery is kept in motion. He must know man's mental and physical nature from birth to death. Surgery, Materia Medica, and the practice of Medicine must be learned, and these are but the frame-work of the knowledge required. In his observations and practice what science is there that the medical man does not touch! Metaphysics in its widest range comes into the field of the medical profession; Physics in its different divisions as mechanics, optics, acoustics, pneumatics, demands the attention of the physician, as well as botany, comparative anatomy and zoology. Every sense must be quickened and its powers multiplied. The hand, the eye, the ear, must become so cultivated that the physician shall feel, see, hear with such acuteness, that to others his knowledge will seem an intuition. At any moment some precious life, that of a father, a mother, a darling child, some fondly loved one, may depend on the prompt action and sound judgment of the physician.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the acquisition, through a complete course of training, of the scientific and practical knowledge, which will guide him correctly in such emergencies. At the present day the calling of the physician is pre-eminent in its range for scientific study. The modern theories of evolution have done great things for medicine, and will do far more in the future. And sanitary science, though in its infancy, has already affected medical science. Touching as it does all sciences and calling on its followers for constant exercise of the highest qualities of mind, the calling of the physician justly takes the eminent rank of a learned profession.

The relief of suffering, which is commonly thought to be the chief mission of the physician, is indeed a great and noble work; but has it not a higher and grander mission? There is a pathology and a morbid anatomy not of the body only, but of the moral nature as well.

To lead men to live rightly, morally as well as physically, is to be the transcendant work of the physician of the future. It is indeed a noble calling, and among all the sciences medicine, in the pursuit and use of truth, offers the most complete union of those qualities which have the greatest charm for active, scientific minds, novelty, charity and utility. Nor is this utility selfish. The welfare of others is better than all pecuniary consideration. The physician can compete in the laudable ambition of being counted among the learned and the good, among those who strive to make the future happier and better than the past. In search of knowledge he may strengthen his intellectual powers, and in every practical employment of these powers he may develop his moral nature, thus obeying the whole law of christian love, and thus illustrating the highest induction of scientific philanthropy. The medical profession demands of its true followers the full rounding out, the complete culture of the entire man.

THE DEMANDS OF MODERN EDUCATION.

FROM remotest ages the great aim of all mankind has been advancement in both mental and moral power, for these are rightfully believed to constitute the foundation of the superstructure of civilization. This foundation is laid by a long and careful process of education commencing with the first coherent thought, and truly in its broader meaning ending only with the grave. But it is in the earlier years of life, ere the mind has become stereotyped in a manner that it must receive the special shaping and pruning, preparatory to the activities of responsible life. It is in accordance with this principle, so easily recognized, that we see our broad land dotted with schools and colleges, where this formative process is chiefly carried on, and where for the many it is practically ended. Leaving the consideration of the earlier part of this training to those actively engaged therein, we find our chief interest centered on that later course, now so nearly completed by all of us.

Till recently the opinions of men have been unanimous as to what should be the prominent characteristics of our college course, but the subject has of late been receiving more careful attention, and our classical system has been stoutly challenged by many of those eminent in the varied walks of life. The present course has, as it were, been placed upon the witness stand and curious and contradictory has been the resultant testimony. Its defenders confidently appeal to the history of its use, extending back through the dark ages to the time when all learning and culture were centered in the two mighty nations of Greece and Rome; when the so-called classics were the living languages of the world; when authentic history existed only on the pages of such as Xenophon and Tacitus; when Demosthenes hurling his mighty invectives against the Macedonian, and Cicero overthrowing Cataline by his fiery accusations represented the only truly grand oratory; when the majesty of a Homer and the exalted beauty of a Virgil alone existed to enchant men's minds and hearts. From then till now their tongues, which seemed eminently fitted to develop logical power and to contribute besides to culture and refinement, have constituted the basis of every liberally educated man's training.

But whatever this system may have accomplished in the dead past, we have to do with a living present, and we must answer the stern inquiry "What is it accomplishing *now?*" From the lips of Canon Farrar, one of England's most eminent classical scholars and educators, comes the reply which, though uttered under circumstances somewhat differing from ours, voices the sentiment of many a scholar among us:

"I must then avow my owu deliberate opinion, arrived at in the teeth of the strongest possible bias and prejudice in the opposite direction —arrived at with the fullest possible knowledge of every single argument which may be urged on the other side—I must avow my distinct con-

viction that our present system of exclusively classical education, as a whole, and carried out as we do carry it out, is a deplorable failure. I say it, knowing that the words are strong words, but not without having considered them well; and I say it because the system has been 'weighed in the balance and found wanting.' "

If such is the opinion arrived at in England, where classical education is carried to a great degree of perfection, they must with far greater force apply here in America, where our students no longer acquire that command of Greek and Latin which enables them to read or write those languages with any tolerable degree of fluency. No just appreciation of their literatures is gained in our course. What influence can their gems of thought or beauties of language exert on a mind crammed with useless theories of inflections and worse than useless metaphysical researches into syntax and construction? I answer none; man's mind is not a blotting pad, gaining its knowledge by mere absorptive contact. What college graduate retains any impression of the beauties and style of Euripides or Plautus, or in fine has any recollection of them beyond a vague idea that they once constituted two bitter simples of a bitterer compound? In reply it might be said without reasonable fear of dispute, not one in ten. Surely not such a result as we should look for from the time spent upon them.

The classics have then become merely a "fundamental" whose sole use is a sort of mental discipline; a discipline too dearly bought by far, bought my many weary hours of all but fruitless study, bought by a neglect of the giant truths of modern research and advancement, bought by an irreparable ignorance of the beauties of modern thought and diction. Such abuses call for an immediate reform. This even the upholders of the classics themselves admit when they ask for more thoroughness in classical teaching, and indeed a general change in the conduct of that teaching. But if the necessity of change be thus recognized, why not make it a grand and sweeping reform? The causes which once demanded the use of those languages no longer exist. The times have changed since Alexander or Cæsar held universal sway. In not a single realm can the ancients now claim supremacy; the philosophies of Plato and of Senaca have long since given room to advancing ideas; the whole style of oratory, too, has changed since Cicero thundered in the Roman Senate; Milton or Goethe have uttered as grand poetic ideas as grace the pages of the Ænead or the Odyssey; while not a dramatist in their ranks had that profound insight into human nature possessed by Shakespeare.

In view of these plain facts the modernists demand the change. The same time spent on French and German, now devoted to Greek and Latin with such a meager reward, would give the student a practical command of these living tongues, and the fact that they *are* vehicles of living thought gives additional zest to their pursuit. They plead, too, for a better knowledge of the English language, for they recognize the truth of President Elliot's remark, when he said, "The great essential of a liberal education is the ability to speak and write correctly and elegantly one's own mother tongue." Surely this can be acquired in no better way than by a close and critical study of its master-pieces, unsurpassed as they are, by productions in no other language. But the mind must, in addition be trained to think with vigor, precision, and comprehensiveness. Why in attaining this should we be placed in the narrow confines of a dead philosophy when there lies free to access the broad realms of modern thought, created by modern minds, beside which the platitudes of those ancient sages sink into puling sentimentalisms tottering baneath a waste of words!

The present, the age of utilities, demands that the study of the classics be rendered at least optional. "And in the name of the shortness of life, in the name of the vital throbbing interests of humanity," let the change be made. "Let the years of youth now devoted to the classics be spent on something more closely related to living, human concerns."

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., DECEMBER, 1883.

EDITORS:

G. E. LATHROP, '84, *Editor-in-Chief.*

C. R. PIPER, '84, F. T. MCLEOD, '85,
E. P. MILLER, '84, G. P. MCGOWAN, '85,
M. A. STAPLETON, '85. W. N. SEVERANCE, '85.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

E. G. JENKS, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

ONE COLLEGE YEAR, - - - - - - $1 00
SINGLE COPIES, - - - - - - - - - 12

Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

OUR Business Manager tells us to stir up delinquent subscribers a little, so we ask all those who are in arrears, kindly to forward the amount due us as soon as possible. We are particularly anxious that they do so from the fact that the next issue of the paper is to be printed with new type, and we wish on that account to make some other improvements, which we have been trying to bring about this year, but have been unable to do so thus far from lack of a surplus in the treasury.

We feel sure that this arrearage is due almost wholly to a careless oversight on the part of our subscribers, and trust that this reminder will be acted upon before the matter again escapes the mind. And we will promise in return for a prompt compliance with our request, that the paper shall be improved in appearance in the same degree with which the back subscriptions are forwarded to the Business Manager.

THE Thanksgiving recess seems to have been safely passed by the students, at least no serious indisposition has been reported as the result of too much good cheer. The thanks of the students are certainly due the faculty for their generosity in regard to the time allowed, which was more than has ever been heretofore granted. In view of this it seems but fair that more care should have been exercised by some of the students, so that this kindness should not have been abused by taking more time even than was granted. We understand that it was to counteract this very evil that the vacation was made longer than common, and it might be feared that if the faculty find this kindness abused, they will repent of it, and restore the old regulation. It is certainly for the interest of the students to exercise more care in such matters.

THE College catalogue for the present year has just been issued, and presents a very creditable appearance. While the requirements for admission remain practically the same, some changes have been made in the course of instruction, prominent among which is the dropping of "Junior Latin" and the pushing of German back into the fall term, thus extending the study of that language through almost the entire year. This is certainly a move in the right direction, for without entering upon the merits of the "Classical Question," all will admit that a year is none too long to be devoted to the study of the German language. Another change which has been gradually taking place for a year or two back, and which is now accomplished, is, the entire abolishing of the old time system of "Monday morning recitations" in religious studies, which were very aptly described by one of our professors some time ago, as being "a relic of barbarism and senseless superstition." The regular morning recitations are now held Mondays, the study of Greek testament having been entirely abolished, and "Evidences of Christianity" transferred to the spring term of Senior year.

It is proposed to make the latter study much more thorough, forming as it properly should the *finale* of the course in philosophy.

The faculty have kindly placed at our disposal catalogues enough for our subscribers who have not already been supplied, which we have already forwarded.

ENGLISH history, which was two years ago inserted into the cirriculum seems to have been dropped out again. We can see no reason why this should have been done, for the subject is one upon which every one ought to be well informed, serving as it does as a necessary introduction to the appreciative study of English literature. During the year in which it was taught it was eminently successful; for not only was earnest work done in it by the class, but that they thoroughly enjoyed the work was shown by the extensive reading and writing on the subject done outside the class room. Green's "Shorter course" which was the text book used seemed admirably adapted to the wants of the general student, and supplemented as it could easily be by semi-lectures from the professor would meet a pressing want; and being a substitute in part for classical work would be especially agreeable, and in all probability more productive of practical results. No college should in our opinion, be without such an important department as this. Several members of the Sophomore class have already expressed their desire that it will again be put into the curriculum, and we hope the Faculty will endeavour to make some arrangements by which their wish can be gratified.

AS the end of the term approaches and we begin to look forward to the next, the question as to whether we are to have a lecture course this winter suggests itself. That it is a thing to be greatly desired all will admit, and we see no reason why it cannot be brought about, if some of the students will only take hold of the matter in an energetic way. The people of the town showed themselves very ready to lend us their support and co-operation in the last course and we have every reason to believe that they would be just as ready to do the same if another course were to be started next term, which is quite an important consideration, as it is to the outside aid to which we must look in order to make it pay for itself financially. A committee would have no reason to feel doubtful on the last account, for while there was no great profit to those engaged therein, yet last year they fully cleared all expenses incurred, and repayed themselves for their own trouble in the management, besides giving to the students and the people of the town some very good literary treats.

THERE are two points in the Faculty's treatment of the question of co-education which are somewhat surprising. The first is the much-talked of arrangement of library hours. For this, so far as we have observed, no satisfactory reason has been given; indeed none seems to have been offered. Nor does experience supply the want. There does not appear to be any good reason why both sexes should not meet in the library, as in the reading-room, where there is no difficulty whatever. All students seem to have stamped the measure with their emphatic disapproval.

But more important than this, is the decision that the young ladies shall not appear on the college stage, *unless they wish it.* If one of them does express a desire to take part in rhetoricals, she will surely be thought to have a high opinion of her elocutionary powers. The college is co-educational; it now professes to believe in higher education for women, and to offer them this; yet it discriminates, and practically excludes them from one of the most useful branches. And what reason is there that they should not take this branch, as they do in all mixed schools in the country? All the explanation offered, we think, is that the instructor in elocution does not approve of it!

There is a practical question concerned—are

the girls to appear at Junior Ex. and graduation? Are they to have no chance to gain honor, *and* money, at the Parker and Merrill prize speaking? They certainly have as much right to compete for these as the boys. If they are to appear on such occasions, they will be at some disadvantage as compared with boys who have been having more or less training and practice all through their course. Is not this manifestly unjust? And are not the Faculty inconsistent in making any distinction between the students, because of sex?

BUT if the Faculty are inconsistent, graver charges can be laid at the door of the students. When this college became co-educational, there was some discussion as to how the innovation would be received by the boys. We have had a short trial of it now, and while the results are, on the whole, satisfactory, there are points which would certainly bear improving. There is a case in point in the Freshman class election. Such an election has not, of itself, any particular significance; after the first year a class usually neglects to choose any officers. But this year it was of some importance because '87 is the first-class having regular lady members. What was done by this class is likely to be done by the next, and so on. It is therefore to be hoped that no discriminating precedents be established. What business had the boys of '87 to exclude the girls from a share in choosing class officers? It makes no difference whether the girls wished to participate or not, it was as much their interest as the boys. Supposing the ratio of boys to girls had been reversed (a condition of things not at all improbable), what would have been the proper thing then? Should the girls have elected themselves president, etc., and called themselves class-officers? Would they not have had as much right to do that, as the Freshman boys in their action?

There is a point involved in the question which probably the boys have not thought of. There will be, during the course, several occasions when expense must be undergone by the class, as at the prize-speaking, Junior Ex. and commencement. If the girls are excluded from class meetings, if they are not treated as if they were members of the class, they surely cannot be expected to pay any part of such expenses. If succeeding classes follow the example of '87. that may make a great difference, when the relative members are much changed.

PRESIDENT BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D., LL.D.

Services in honor of the memory of President Labaree were held in the Congregational church, Sunday evening, November, 18. President Hamlin presided. The meeting was addressed by President Hamlin, who, although having never seen President Labaree; testified to favorable impressions received from reports; by Professor Parker, who became professor in the college during the early part of President Labaree's stay here; and by Hon. J. W. Stewart, Hon. L. D. Eldredge, Professor Austin and Professor Brainerd, all of whom were students of the college dur-Dr. Labaree's presidency.

From the addresses the following has been gleaned: President Labaree was born in 1801 and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1828. He studied theology at Andover, and graduated at the same time as Professor Park and Rev. Dr. William Adams of New York. He become president and professor of ancient languages in Jackson college Tenn., and the secretary of the Educational society at New York. In 1840 he become president of Middlebury college, which position he held for 26 years. After leaving Middlebury college he delieved lectures on moral philosophy and international law at Dartmouth, and in 1874 he gave lectures on the same subjects here at Middlebury college. He died at Walpole, N. H., Nov. 15.

His work as president was very satisfactory. He came at a peculiar time when the college was

very much depressed, but he took up the burden with energy and hope. His interest never flagging and his courage never failing, he gave himself wholly and without selfishness to the work.

In his dealings with the students he was always dignified, not familiar, and was at times even a little severe and imperial in his will. If his will had not been bent to good purposes, he would have been a tyrant. He was an excellent disciplinarian and kept things straight at college, always seeming to anticipate mischief. If a student blew a horn out of his window in the evening, the chances were that he would hear President Labaree's voice say, "Young man, come down to my room with that instrument."

One very prominent element of his character was fidelity. He never neglected a duty or appointment while president. He was always at chapel exercises the year through, although they came at five o'clock in the morning. Only once during his long stay here was he late, and then it was the fault of the janitor, whose watch was a little fast that morning.

He resigned his position as president when he thought his work here was done, although all wished him to stay.

As an instructor he was very successful. His instruction was plain, simple, direct, sensible, thorough. His recitations never lagged. He would ask question after question rapidly, and so get up enthusiasm.

He was an unselfish, manly man, possessed of the qualities of true manhood. He was always courageous, and his courage was the courage of convictions. His manners were dignified and somewhat old fashioned. He had consideration and respect for all, and consequently was respected by all. He was many sided, well-grounded and broad, and took great interest in what was going on in the world, and especially in Vermont and Middlebury, and he was personally acquainted with many in the State and especially in the county. He had a pleasant way of addressing people and making them feel at home, and yet, Hon. L. D. Eldredge said that when he went into his presence he felt as though he was going into the presence of dignity and honor. Professor Brainerd said: I shall always think of Dr. Labaree as he appeared when I first saw him, the commencement I entered college, as he sat in his chair on the stage in the dignity of his office, and familiarity afterwards did not lessen my high esteem of him.

All who knew him felt that he was a christian. Hon. J. W. Stewart said: "Since I heard of his death, I have been thinking a good deal of his life, and have been trying to pick some flaws in it, and I am surprised to see how little in it can be criticised in an unfriendly way." He was desirous of promoting the spiritual welfare of the students. He would have prayer-meetings at his house or in some recitation room at half past one, and sometimes he would give an address before the students Sunday morning. He was especially interested in the Senior class. It seems that his efforts met with success, as President Hamlin said that he heard of President Labaree and Middlebury college while in Turkey, and that he knew the college as one that sent out more missionaries, ministers and professors than any other college of New England in proportion to the number of students. He also took great interest in the religious exercises of the Congregational church. He was a man of prayer.

He was very popular as a preacher. His preaching was direct, simple and forcible. He never used words in flourish, but was always straight to the point. The common people heard him gladly, and he always had a crowded house when he preached in Middlebury. He addressed the consciences and the hearts of his hearers, and was listened to with great attention. He always said something you could carry home with you. He was not considered the most profound of thinkers. His face was familiar in all the school houses around Middlebury, where he would preach as often as he could. Surely he has served well his day and generation.

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'40. E. J. Phelps of Burlington and Congressman Stewart, were among those appointed on behalf of the Vermont Historical society, to attend and participate in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the evacuation of New York, on the 26th ult.

'43. Dr. C. C. P. Clark of Oswego, N. Y., visited his son J. T. Clark of '87, on the 27th ult.

'46. Congressman Stewart will be a member of Senator Edmunds' family during the winter.

'62. Edward H. Hobbs, the well-known New York lawyer, and universally respected citizen of Brooklyn, was the very efficient treasurer of the New York State Republican committee during the present year, which has resulted in the election of a Republican legislature and secretary of State. Mr. Hobbs was a class-mate of ex-Senator Aldace F. Walker of Rutland.

'64. Dr. John A. Mead has been elected treasurer of the Rutland railroad by its Board of Directors of which Congressman John W. Stewart is a member.

'65. William A. Jenney whose father was connected for a life-time with the New York Tribune, is a member of the law firm of Wetmore and Jenney, New York. Mr. Jenney's professional life reveals the same persevering industry and ability which insured his success before he left college.

'65. George Z. Erwin of Potsdam New York, has just been elected a third time member of the New York assembly. As a member of the assembly committee in 1882, charged with the investigation of receivership abuses, Mr. Erwin became well and favorably known throughout the State of New York.

'65. David Newland of the firm of Newland & VanVolkenburg of New York, was the attorney who brought to a successful end, after the most stubborn legal fight led by ex-Judge Fullerton, the prosecution of the defaulting clerks of B. T. Babbitt, the millionaire soap-maker. Mr. Newland was married the 26th of last September to Miss Mary Nicholson.

'66. Julius S. Grinnell is now serving his third successive term as the popular city attorney of Chicago.

'68. Percival W. Clement, the Rutland banker has been elected a director of the Rutland railroad of which his father is the president. Mr. P. W. Clement resembles the late Trenor W. Park of Bennington, whose fidelity and warm heart made him hosts of friends, and whose business sagacity placed him in the front rank of American millionaire financers.

'68. C. N. Bell is a lawyer with a large practice in St. Paul, Minn.

'68. James and William Waugh are members of a wealthy company of nail manufacturers in St. Louis, Mo.

'69. Rev. J. H. Parker, pastor of the Piedmont church of Atlanta, Ga., is very highly spoken of in the *Congregationalist* of November. He has issued the first number of the *Southern Congregationalist* which is to be a monthly paper, at 25 cents a year. He is actively engaged in the work of the Y. M. C. A., and also in laboring among the colored population of Atlanta.

'69. Eugene E. Sheldon is practicing law at Little Falls, N. Y. He recently recovered a $5,000 verdict in the United States circuit court at Albany, against the Hudson River corporation, popularly known as the People's Line, in favor of a passenger who was injured by a deck hand.

'74. A. L. Miner is principal of a High School in San Mateo, California.

'76. E. H. Baxter paid a visit to Middlebury last month. He presented the gymnasium with a fine pair of dumb-bells.

'76. We acknowledge the receipt of the *Brainerd Congregationalist*, edited by E. C. Evans, pastor of the Congregational church of Brainerd, Minn.

'77. H. P. Stimson, cashier of a flourishing bank in Kansas City, was registered at the Addison House, November 27.

'77. Prof. W. I. Twitchell has been elected principal of the Asylum Street evening school, by the board of school visitors of Hartford, Conn. He accepts this as a permanent position. The present term of sixteen weeks began November 7. There has been an average of over two hundred pupils, and the instruction is all given by the principal and four assistants. Mr. Twitchell at the same time is filling his position as princi-

pal of the Arsenal school in that city, thus doing double duty.

'81. H. B. Boice is a member of the University of Medicine of New York city, instead of the college of Physicians and Surgeons, as stated in our last issue. He spent Thanksgiving in Middlebury, the guest of Dr. Halsey.

Town and Campus.

Skating has been good only a few days.

Still the bicyclists keep the wheel in motion.

Term closes to-morrow, (18th), for a vacation of two weeks.

Two *musicales* were recently given by Miss Sutton and Miss Bond.

Prof. Austin recently sprained his ankle quite badly from a fall received

Rev. M. L. Severance, '59, principal of Burr and Burton seminary is visiting friends in town.

The Crescent club gave a private theatrical at Mrs. Gid. Miner's, Friday evening of last week.

George E. Hammond has started a writing school. About twenty young people are taking lessons.

Prof. F. H. Foster is to deliver the address at the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims, Dec. 21.

The Freshmen have adopted Turkish Fez caps. On the whole the college assumes quite a *Turkish* air.

Gov. Stewart came from Washington last week to attend a case in court. He remained only a few days.

A large stock of Christmas goods may be seen at the different stores now, and glowing advertisements in the *Register*.

When we see an Amherst student visiting our college one week before the close of the term, it makes us wish that the Amherst system was ours.

The new addition of books to the library has just been received. Great care has been taken to get the best and latest works relating to Philosophy.

The number of tickets already sold warrant a large audience at the Camilla Urso concert this evening. Camilla Urso is always sure to receive a full house in Middlebury.

Prof. who is in the habit of commencing his question before calling on the student: "What, then, shall we call—P-p-r—" Instantaneous reply from the whole class: "Give it up."

The Thanksgiving vacation extended from Wednesday morning to the following Monday noon. Most of the students who live in the State improved the opportunity for going home.

For the information of the Ex. editor of the *Dartmouth*, we would say that the ladies and gentlemen of this college are on perfectly friendly relations, and that no trouble *has* existed.

We notice by the *New York Times* that James M. Gifford, '77, has been appointed to the prize tutorship in Columbia Law school, to hold the office for three years. Mr. Gifford was admitted to the bar last June.

Student, reading *Merchant of Venice*: "And yet a maiden hath no tongue but thought." Prof.: "What does that mean?" Student: "I fail to get any meaning whatever. I should think it ought to read the other way."

One Junior is reported to have returned more chemicals, &c., to the Prof. than he had taken, and claimed a balance of seventy-five cents was his due. He probably has learned that this extra is credited to the one who is greatly deficient.

The December county court opened Tuesday of last week in the new court house. Prayer was offered by the Rev. S. B. L. Speare. John C. Stapleton, '78, was admitted to the bar. No cases of importance were tried, the one of State vs. Blanchard being continued. Judge Powers who presided is said to have remarked that the court room is the handsomest in the State.

For an examination in Political Economy, the Seniors presented essays. More of them might perhaps have been devoted to the interests of free-trade had the Cobden club been more liberal in the distribution of British gold. With repeated careful weighings on the boarding hall scales, only 2s. of free-trade money have been detected in the pockets of any student. According to some of the New York papers, we must, therefore, conclude that the whole weighing business has been almost a complete failure.

The students were serenaded by some of our friends from among the town boys about one o'clock at night, a short time since. The music was of a high order of course, but being unused to such rare *treats*, we were unable fully to

appreciate it. We did not, however, lose our *equilibrium*, since losing this is not contagious. We beg their pardon for lack of hospitality, and at the same time assure them that we will endeavor to give a *warmer* reception should they ever feel inclined to pour forth again those melodious strains upon the unsophisticated ears of "*Poverty.*"

College Notes.

The Pan Hellenic Council meets in New Nork city July 4, 1884.

Ohio has just the same number of universities as France and Germany put together.

Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and London universities have opened their doors to women.

John G. Whittier, who is a trustee of Brown University, is in favor of making the institution co-educational.

The Bibliotheca Sacra, for forty years edited by Prof. Clark, of Andover, has been transferred from that place to Oberlin.

Senator Bayard seems to be deluged with honors, as Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth have conferred LL. D. upon him.

The son of Gardiner Colby, founder of Colby University, has given $1,000,000 to establish a new university in Wisconsin.—*Sun.*

A Choctaw Indian, who graduates this year at Roanoke college, will give his graduating oration in his native tongue.—*Hobart Herald.*

President Robinson of Brown University, objects to the admission of women because the institution would be harder to manage than before.

The Kansas University has 400 students, notwithstanding that the lower year of its preparatory course has been stricken out of the curriculum.

The Amherst College catalogue which has just been issued, shows the number of students to be 321, with 81 seniors, 86 juniors, 83 sophomores and 71 freshmen.

At a late meeting of the trustees of Princeton college, the standard of admission was raised. The *Princetonian* has been stigmatized by the Faculty as a "growing nuisance."

The will of the late Henry Farnham gives to Yale his house and lot, valued at $200,000, to be used as the residence of the president, or one or more of the professors whom he shall name.

The Lawrence Observatory at Amherst, in which is also kept the Wood mineral collection caught fire recently. By the aid of the students, the fire was soon checked, though the collection of minerals was considerably damaged.

The woman's college a Warsaw, which is under the patronage of the Empress of Russia, was recently searched by the government police. One Russian teacher and eight pupils were arrested on the charge of propagating nihilist principles.—*Cornell Sun.*

The Sophomore and Freshman classes of the Rensselear Polytechnic Institute were suspended recently. During a struggle between the classes for a class banner, property of the Institute was damaged to the amount of $200. Two students were seriously injured, and others slightly.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, joined the Cambridge University last week. He has rooms in Trinity college, and will be treated as an ordinary undergraduate, but he will be allowed to keep his hat on when people sing "God save" his grandmother.

One hundred and seventy colleges are reported as being connected with the Y. M. C. A. In these colleges, the association has a total membership of 9,250, of whom 7,559 are active members, and 1,691 associate members. In respect to numbers, Oberlin ranks first, with a membership of 350.

France spends $5 for war every time she spends 35 cents for education. That is a great deal worse than Prussia where $.49 is for war against $2.20 for education. But little Switzerland makes the best showing among European powers, where $4.84 is expended for public defence, against $4.16 for educating the people.

There are twenty-one universities in Germany. The total number of students attending lectures during the present summer is 25,084. Protestant divinity students number 3,558; Catholic divinity students 811. The law students are 5,426; the medical students 6,172. In the faculty of philosophy, which includes literature, mathematics and the sciences, the number is 9,117. The University of Berlin has the largest number of students, 4,062; next comes Liepsic with 3,097, and Munich with 2,295; the smallest number, 231, are being taught at Rostock. The

largest number of Protestant divinity students is at Liepsic; of Catholics at Wurzburg.

The post-graduate department, at Yale, will take up this year a novel course of study, namely, that of railroads and their growth, shipping and international trade, stocks and the effect of speculation on the money market.—*News.*

In discussing the expense of college education at Princeton, the *Princetonian* says: "In the catalogue, this year, the minimum, average and maximum expenditure of the students will be stated as $290, $400, and $700 respectively."

Cornell Seniors have formed a club for the promotion of social culture on the plan of the "Hasty Pudding Club" at Harvard. Cornell calls hers the "Mermaid Club."

A school of Philosophy, comprising six chairs, is to be established at Princeton this fall. In the words of Dr. McCosh, "it is established in the hope of raising and fostering an American School of Philosophy, as distinguithed from the *a priori* school of Germany and the materialistic physiological school of England."—*Review.*

The Faculty of Kenyon College have imitated somewhat the example of Amherst College, and have passed new regulations with regard to the discipline of the college. In the future, any student who obtains a term grade of 75 per cent. in any study, need not be examined in that study at the end of the term. The system of hearing excuses for absences has been abolished, and the whole object of the Faculty seems to be to encourage the students to govern themselves, as far as possible, without abusing their privileges.

Exchanges.

We are glad to find the *Dartmouth* again on our exchange table where its new cover renders it very noticeable. The editorial department is unusually good, and is of course the department in which other colleges feel the most interest, as it shows best what is going on at the institution. They are agitating the subject of the readmission of their nine to the college league, but we hardly think their effort will prove a success.

It seems, from an editorial in the last *Concordiensis*, that the pseudo author of "The South Which Lost," makes no reply to the accusation of plagiarism as of course none could made. The editor quotes our comment upon the matter as expressing the opinion of their own paper.

The design on the cover of the *Colby Echo* seems to us a capital hit, better even if possible that of the *Lehigh Burr*, but though its contents are good we hardly think it up to the latter in that respect.

We notice in quite a large number of our exchanges Haylock & Jenney's advertisement "Ears for the Million," which is a useless waste of space, as they are dead beats of long standing. We recommend the college papers to send for the "Agents Herald," published in Philadelphia, and which prints a monthly list of dead beat advertisers. Information has also been sent us that the "Magnetion Appliance Co." of Chicago belongs to the same list, though not on so good authority. But we would at least advise that their bill be sent in.

Sporting.

The Polytechnic Athletic association has had its sixth field meeting.

The Trinity university team were defeated by the Toronto's in the foot-ball game.

Coxe has beaten the Yale hammer record. His best throw was 78ft. 6 inches.

The Harvard-Yale series of eight-oared races now stands five to three in favor of Harvard.

The opening of the new athletic grounds at Yale will be deferred until 1885, owing to the poor condition of the turf.

It is proposed to run a railroad through Yale's new athletic grounds. It is to be hoped that this may be avoided for it would ruin the playgrounds.

Columbia had better choose another eleven, if she intends to regain her former position, lost by numerous defeats, and her failure to keep an engagement.

The Harvard boat house disaster has been laid to the college, as it had assumed the debt and responsibility of repairing the house of the boat club.

Phillips academy has cause to be proud of its eleven, which was successful vs. H. U. '87. Score 21 points to 0. Also Andover vs. Technology '87. Score, 32 points to 0.

Bassett, of Brown, leads the Eastern College

Association in batting. Childs, of Yale, and Wadleigh of Princeton, are tied for first place in fielding, each having played the whole season without an error.

The undergraduates of Syracuse university have subscribed $800 toward a gymnasium. This shows commendable zeal in a good cause; and the Herald is right in saying when undergraduates are ready to subscribe to such a project, it must be apparent to the most phlegmatic that a gymnasium is needed.—*Ex.*

The game between Yale and Columbia resulted in a win for the former, by a score of 93 to 0. As the above shows, Yale had an easy task. The record for the championship up to date now stands: Princeton, won 2. lost 0, played 2; Yale, won 1, lost 0, played 1; Harvard, won 0, lost 1, played 1; Columbia, won 0, lost 2, played 2.

Amherst *Student* of Oct. 13 says:

"On Friday, Sept. 28th, the College Senate voted that "Intercollegiate sports be allowed to continue as heretofore."

Amherst is to be congratulated on so happy a termination to a question which has lasted over a year, and has caused more discussion than has the abolition or retention of any other usage in the history of the college. The College Senate surely has not lived in vain.—*Ex.*

The annual contest for the Lacrosse championship of the United States and the Oelrich Cup took place at the Polo Grounds, New York, on the 27th ult. After a hard struggle, in which the Baltimore Lacrosse Club, and the teams from Harvard, Princeton and New York university were defeated by either the New York Lacrosse Club or the Yale team; the final contest was between the two last named, and resulted in victory for the New York Club.

Plunder.

Vain as the peacock is, the weathercock is even more vain.—*N. Y. Times.*

"After you tri(a)cycle, you want to by(a)cycle, and when you have paid for your bi, it becomes a bi-ped-for"—groans.

Latest sciəntific discovery. Teacher in Physiology:—"What is local death?" Young Scientist:—"Death by starvation!"

A lady, playfully condemning the wearing of whiskers and moustaches, declared: "It is one of the fashions I invariably set my face against. —*Ex.*

Prof.: "Yes, heat expands and cold contracts; but can't you give us an example of the workings of this law?" Bright student, (after reflection), "Well, in the summer the days are long and in the winter they are short."—*Ex.*

"Boys," said a Bootle teacher, holding up her right forefinger to make the scholars attentive, "What is Indian meal composed of?" A little boy on the back seat got up and answered, "Please, ma'am, roast missionaries."

FOR MAKING A HARVARD MAN.

Take a little egotism.
Add a slice of skepticism,
Mix them well together with a "culchaired" Boston drawl;
Add a little Darwinism,
Just a smack of positivism,
And flavor with the essence of unmitigated gall.—*Ex.*

Scene: Junior History.—Prof.: "Mr. Sm—th, what was the influence of the church upon the laity at this time?" S.: "Hem,—ah,—that's in the review, ain't it? I was absent." (The dodge had always worked hitherto.) Prof.: "Ah, I had failed to credit you with that absence, I will do so now." Another idol shattered.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child sufferin; and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Students Take Notice!

Please patronize those who advertise with us, and thus help your COLLEGE PAPER.

GO TO MANNEY'S

—FOR—

Fruits, Confectionery and Cigars.

FRESH OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

JOHN C. STAPLETON,

Insurance and Collection AGENCY.

SUN FIRE, of London,

ESTABLISHED 1710. OLDEST IN THE WORLD. ASSETS OVER $20,000,000.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., of London.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The stock of the Phœnix sells the highest of any English company doing business in this country.

HARTFORD FIRE, of Hartford,

ESTABLISHED 1794. ASSETS $5,000,000.

Time tried and fire tested. Stock sells at 300 (par value 100.) Favorite among business men.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INS. CO., of New York,

ESTABLISHED 1853. ASSETS $5,000,000.

Does business under the Safety Fund Law of New York—the best legislation ever passed for the benefit of the insuring public.

NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., of New York,

ESTABLISHED 1850. ASSETS $2,000,000.

Does business under the Safety Fund Law. Other first class fire insurance companies.

Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York.

ASSETS OVER $50,000,000.

The business of the Equitable this year (1883) amounts to the enormous sum of $80,000,000, an amount larger than the business of any two other American companies, or any fifteen British companies.

Fidelity and Casualty Accident Insurance Co.

American Mercantile and Collection Association.

Claims collected through this agency at moderate cost in any part of the United States and Canada.

Secure an incontestable Life Policy, which in emergencies you can use as collateral security. All desirable plans issued.

Secure an Accident Policy, the avails of which in the event of your death by accident, is payable to your representatives, but in case of disability enables you to draw from $5 to $25 per week.

Secure a Fire Insurance Policy on your merchandise, dwellings, stores. etc,, against lightning as well as against fire. Live stock insured on any part of your farm.

☞Come and see me before you insure, If you cannot call, write and I will call and give you my rates.

JOHN C. STAPLETON, Agent,

OFFICE IN PROBATE BLOCK, - - - MIDDLEBURY, VT.

RICHMOND

STRAIGHT CUT NO. 1

CIGARETTES.

Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

We use the genuine French Rice Paper, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us, water marked with the name of the brand—

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1,

on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the old and orignal brand, and to observe that each package or box of

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARRTTES

bear the signature of

Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

Also manufacturers of well known brands, Richmond Gem, Opera Puffs, Pet and Little Beauties Cigarettes.

SMOKING TOBACCOS, Richmond Straight No. 1, Richmond Gem Curly Cut, Turkish Mixture, Perique Mixture, Old Rip, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN'S

BILLIARD PARLOR.

Choice Imported and Domestic Cigars.

A. B. COLBY, Prop'r.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Christmas and Birth-day Cards, Diaries for 1884, Jewelry, Perfumery, Albums, Velvet Frames, Notions, &c., at

GAUVIN & CO'S,

Opposite Beckwith's Block, - MIDDLEBURY, VT.
In connection with Gauvin's Photograph Gallery.

THE CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

OVER ALDEN'S VARIETY STORE,

MIDDLEBURY, - - VERMONT.

Fine photographic portraits a specialty, Old pictures carefully copied and enlarged to any desired size and finished in colors or India ink. Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage during the past year, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same by furnishing them with good work at fair prices.

A. V. BROWN, Photographer.

ALLAN CALHOUN,

AGENT FOR THE BEST

AKRON DRAIN PIPE,

ALL SIZES. ALSO MANUFACTURER OF

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

AND DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Roofing, Plumbing and Steam Fitting a specialty.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

THIS SPACE
IS RESERVED BY
J. E. NEGUS,
CUSTOM TAILOR,
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

THE SINGERS' WELCOME. For Singing Classes, Choirs, Conventions. (75 cents.) L. O. Emerson's newest aud best work.

Now ready. Send on orders,

MINSTREL SONGS, O ld and New. ($2.00.) The sweetest melodies in the world. Plantation, Jubilee, Minstrel Songs.

WAR SONGS. (50 cts. paper: 60 cts. boards: 75 cts. cloth.) Patriotic and Memorial Songs, a great variety.

An Anthem Book needed in every Choir·

AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK. ($1.25.) By A. N. Johnson.

A Good common sense Organ Instructor:

PARLOR ORGAN INSTRUCTION BOOK. ($1.50.) By A. N, Johnson.

CARMINA COLLEGENSIA. ($3.) Songs of all the colleges.

For any information about this immense stock of music, for any sort of collections, for the best instructors for any instrument, send to

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,

STILL CONTINUES TO OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS!

WATCHES, CLOCKS. SOLID & PLATED JEWELRY,

MERIDEN and ROGER BROS.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc.

Watches a specialty. Call and see us. South end of bridge.

READER READER

ARE YOU SICK?

Or have yau a *FRIEND* afflicted with any dissase? Investigate

COMPOUND OXYGEN,

NATURE'S LIFE RENEWER.

A SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and

All Chronic Diseases

and cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Debility, Sterility, &c Send for circular on a postal card, and learn of this wonderful scientific treatment. Office and Home treatment, as may be desired, and charges moderate. Address,

Compound Oxygen Dispensary,

147 THROOP ST., **CHICAGO, ILL.**

UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONY.

To a physician requesting his opinion of Compound Oxygen-Mr. William Penn Nixon, managing editor of the Inter. Ocean of this city, writes;

THE INTER OCEAN OFFICE.
Chicago, Ayril 4. 1883.

Dear Sir—You ask my opinion of Compound Oxygen, in regard to its efficiency as a healing remedy, and I am glad to be able to reply that I have the greatest faith in it Several years ago, when laboring under very serious trouble with my throat and lungs, at the instance of a friend in Boston, who had been similarly affected, I began the use of the Oxygen—began without much faith, but the result was such that I am prepared to recommend its use to all persons similarly affected. At the end of five months I found myself a well man, and ever since I have enjoyed better health and been more robust than ever before. It seemed in my case to strike at the root of the disease and reform the whole system. I will recommend no patent nostrum of any kind, but I deem it a duty to the many afflicted with lung trouble in this country to recommend to them the Oxygen; Perseveringly and continuously used it will work wonders. Yours truly.

WM. PENN NIXON.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

Vermont Episcopal Institute,

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Family Boarding-School for Boys.

Founded by the late Bishop Hopkins, this school is situated within the limits of the city of Burlington on Rocky Point, two miles from the business centre. Twenty-five rods from the shore of the lake and on high ground, it is unsurpassed by any school in the country for beauty and healthfulness of location.

Principal, teachers, and pupils form but one family, and pupils are surrounded by the comforts and social influences of a kind home, Kind and parental in tone, the discipline is firm and salutary.

Much attention is devoted to physical development, for which the well kept playground and other means furnish excellent opportunity. Skating, coasting, and superior bathing facilities abound in their season. *Daily* military drill under an efficient instructor aids in bodily development and the maintenance of wholesome discipline.

Boys are trained for any American college or scientific school, or prepared to enter at once upon a business life.

Such moral and religious training is impressed, both by precept and example, as shall tend to accomplish the great aim of the Institute—to produce *educated Christian gentlemen.*

During the past year, a large amount has been expended in modern improvements on the buildings. Ample steam-heating apparatus has been put in and hot and cold water introduced throughout the building for domestic and bathing purposes.

The school year is forty weeks in length, broken by a recess at Christmas time.

TERMS: Three hundred dollars per annum for boys under fourteen years of age; three hundred and fifty dollars for those older.

Boys resident in Vermont taken at fifty dollars less than the above rates.

Piano or Vocal Music fifty dollars per annum.

For catalogue or further particulars address

H. H. ROSS, Principal.

SITUATIONS

TO TEACH, IN EVERY CAPACITY, AND

HIGHER SALARY,

Are best secured by addressing the

National School Supply Bureau,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Circular and application-form mailed sor return postage. Good pay to

Agents and Private Correspondents.

GEO. McCUE,

DEALER IN

Fruits, Candy, Nuts, Tobacco and Cigars

No. 2 McLEOD'S BLOCK, MIDDLEBURY, VT.

☞Oysters always on hand, and WARM MEALS got up for parties at any hour ordered.

Give me a call.

REMEMBER

BROUILLET'S DINING ROOMS,

FOR REFRESHMENTS.

LUNCHES OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

Choice Tobocco and Cigars a Specialty.

L. E. MELLEN, D. D. S.

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas Administered.

Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M. Office, Buttolph's Block.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

S. E. MEEKIN'S

Shaving & Hair Cutting Rooms,

No. 2 Union Block, South End of Bridge,

Is the place to get shaved. A clean towel for every customer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call.

GO TO

SHELDON & CO'S

FOR

BOOTS & SHOES

Druggists' Sundries, Tobacco & Cigars,

AND THE

BEST OF GROCERIES.

Students will Save Money

BY BUYING

GENTS' WEARING APPAREL

FROM THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

FRANK A. BOND & BRO.

Everything a man wears is found there at the very lowest prices. Also a large stock of

TRUNKS, BAGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

W. H. KINGSLEY,

Dentist,

UP STAIRS, IN ALLEN'S BLOCK, MIDDLEBURY.

Highest Market Prices Paid For

POULTRY!

ALIVE OR DRESSED, BY

JOE LAROCK, SEYMOUR ST., MIDDLEBURY,

Opposite Cattle Yards.

A. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER IN

COAL.

OFFICE—FREIGHT DEPOT.

H. B. DODGE,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Carriage Hardware

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

ALSO WOOD AND LUMBER.

FURNITURE!

All those in want of Furniture will find

TUPPER'S,

SOUTH END OF THE BRIDGE,

DECIDEDLY THE BEST PLACE TO BUY.

We keep a full stock, and for low prices we "yield the palm" to nobody. As seeing is believing, give us a call and we will tell you more about it.

R. W. PITTS, Manager.

The Old "Hub" Dining Rooms!

PHELPS COOLIHAN, Prop'r,

A FINE LINE OF

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY,

ETC., ALWAYS ON HAND.

MEALS for PARTIES PREPARED on SHORT NOTICE.

GIVE ME A CALL.

J. H. DONNELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

VERGENNES, VT.

Special Inducements to Students.

H. E. GOODERE of Boston, Cutter.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND

A FULL SUPPLY OF

Pure Drugs and Chemicals,

ALL OF THE POPULAR

Patent Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Perfumery, Fine Cigars, &c. &c.

AT THE

OLD CASE & RIDER DRUG STORE.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded from pure materials.

W. C. DANYEW,

PRACTICAL HAIR CUTTER,

Star Shaving Rooms, North end of Bridge.

Students and the public generally will find here first class work. A mug and brush furnished for every regular customer free of charge.

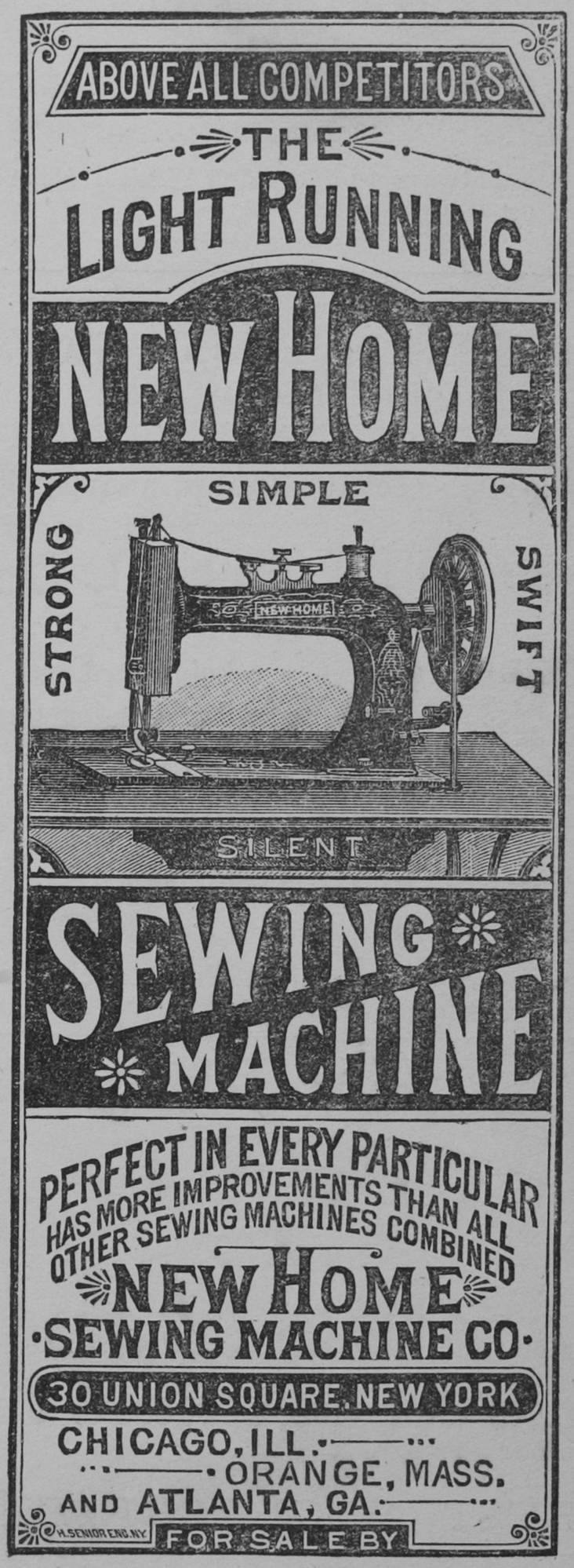
A. M. WILLIAMSON,

DEALER IN

BEEF, PORK, LAMB, MUTTON, VEAL, HAMS,

Fish, Oysters, Poultry, Vegetables, Etc.,

MIDDLEBURY, VT.



T. M. CHAPMAN & CO., MIDDLEBURY, VT.

AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

For Fine Writing, **No. 1, 303, 170.** *For Broad Writing,* **294, 389, 849.**
For General Writing, **332, 404, 390 & Falcon—878, 908.**
Other Styles to suit all hands.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 91 John St., NEW YORK.